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Japanese Photographers.  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Price (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$14  
per annum.

No. 16791.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

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PRICE, 3500 Per Month

**THORNE'S  
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SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
—SO—  
**SOLE AGENTS:**  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG  
TEL. 616.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**  
**STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS**  
8,000 Tons, 4,600 Horse Power now Built.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.  
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.  
**INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.**  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
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**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT.  
**BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.**

**WARD OFF THE COUGH  
WITH  
CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.**

It soothes the inflamed lungs and bronchial tubes,  
cures the cough and gives strength against future  
attacks.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE

**VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**

32, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND  
1/2" to 15"

CABLE LAY  
5" to 15"

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



**WATSON'S  
OLD  
BROWN BRANDY  
E  
QUALITY.**

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 tons long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 475.  
Shipyards: SHUN-SUI-PO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
AGENTS:—  
SUTHERLAND & SWICE  
—TELEPHONE No. 312—

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

GENERAL MANAGERS.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**

**GRILL ROOM**

J. H. TAGGART,  
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**PEAK HOTEL.**

ADIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminal, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
FINEST CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies  
rooms, Roof Garden.  
Terms:—From \$5 per day. mod.

Telegraph add: "Peaceful"  
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**PATELL & CO.**

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**Commission Agents  
HONGKONG.**

Branches:—  
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**KING EDWARD HOTEL**

Central Location  
All Electric Trams, P.M. Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.  
European, Bathing and Sanitary Fixings.  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service  
Telephone 373  
Telegraphic Address:  
"Victoria" J. WITCHELL  
Manager.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to  
the late SIEN TING  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TRIM VERY MODERATE  
Contributions from

**THE WAR.**

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**MESOPOTAMIA.**

**CAVALRY ENGAGE TURKS  
NEAR CTESEPHON.**

EIGHTY MILES OF COUNTRY  
STREWN WITH BOOTY.

LONDON, March 7.

An official report from Mesopotamia  
states:—  
Cavalry engaged the Turkish rear  
guard on the 25th inst. at Laji, near  
Ctesiphon.

Twenty-hundred is strewn over eighty  
five miles of country. It is impossible  
yet to give an accurate return of the  
captures. Thirty-eight guns up to the  
present have been salvaged from the  
river.

**GENERAL MAUDE PROMOTED.**

LONDON, March 7.

General Maude has been promoted  
to the rank of Lieutenant-General in  
recognition of his distinguished service  
in Mesopotamia.

**THE MACEDONIA  
POSITION.**

"A TREMENDOUS TASK CONFRONTS  
THE EASTERN ARMY."

PARIS, March 7.  
Deputy Chappe de Laine, who was  
sent on a mission to Salonika by the  
Foreign Affairs Committee, states that  
if General Sarraute had had two more  
divisions when Monastir fell, he would  
have gone to Uskub, liberating half  
Serbia and threatening the high road to  
Constantinople. However, gigantic  
work has been accomplished and the  
Army is now reinforced.

He urges that the blockade of the  
Otranto Channel should be completed  
and the road to Santi Quarante, towards  
Monastir, should be finished, thus en-  
abling troops and materials to be  
brought up more quickly. He con-  
cludes with the remark that "a  
tremendous task confronts the Eastern  
Army."

**THE SITUATION IN GREECE.**

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bal-  
four, Secretary of State for Foreign  
Affairs, stated that the evacuation of  
Greek troops and artillery from the  
north of Greece was proceeding satis-  
factorily, but certain demands are still  
not fulfilled. There are about 6,000 re-  
gulars and 3,000 gendarmes still in the  
North of the Peloponnese. The Greek  
Government has released the Venetians  
and has promised to abandon pro-  
ceedings against them.

**THE ITALIAN FRONT.**

LONDON, March 7.

An Italian official report, received by  
wireless, states:—  
We repulsed with heavy losses a  
night attack at "Costa Bella" and  
penetrated the enemy's lines at  
Mossiglian on the Asiago plateau.

**IRISH HOME RULE  
QUESTION.**

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S MOTION.

LONDON, March 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. P.  
O'Connor moved: "That with a view  
to strengthening the hands of the  
Allies in achieving the recognition of  
equal rights of small nations and the  
principle of nationality against the  
opposite German principles of  
Militarism and government without  
consent of the governed, it is essential  
immediately to confer upon Ireland the  
free institutions long promised to her."  
Mr. O'Connor appealed to the House  
to make a united and genuine effort to  
settle the Irish Question.

**AUSTRALIA AND IRISH  
HOME RULE.**

MELBOURNE, March 7.

The Senate passed a resolution on  
February 28th in favour of Home Rule  
for Ireland.

**AMERICA AND THE  
AUSTRIAN NOTE.**

SCATHING COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The newspapers comment scathingly  
on the Austrian Note on the submarine  
policy.

The New York Times says the reason-  
ing in it surpasses in kindred the most  
barbaric exploits of the German mind  
during the whole of the war.

The Herald says that Austria has  
been given the opportunity to choose  
between Prussianism and democracy,  
and she has chosen Prussianism. There-  
fore, relations must be immediately broken off  
with Austria.

(Continued on Page 4.)

**The Chinese Mail**

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE  
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM  
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE  
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$17.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong  
(\$17.00 to all other ports).

5, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

## NOTICE

ON and after 15th March, 1917 the HOURS for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturdays included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1917. 1532

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 29, 1917. 1534

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED &amp; REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917 at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Dividend.

By Order of  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1535

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED &amp; REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 8th March 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on or after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1917. 1523

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

509 Australia will be there. Baritone  
The Land of O'Zama-chire.

504 (Gaidway by the Sea. Soprano  
Let me dream again.

571 Tommy-Lull. Bass  
Love, Child, Lull, tell thee.

507 Show me the way to your heart. Solo and  
A little bit of Heaven. Quartette.

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate served in the British Consulate in Hongkong for ten years, is now a most methodical and experienced teacher in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first hand knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write or call on Mr. Li. Office at No. 100, Wellington Street, second floor.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Outmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special quotations on Demand.  
Samples sent from £10 upwards.  
Consignment of Goods sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
(Incorporated in England)  
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.  
Cable Address: "WILSON" LONDON.

## INTIMATIONS

## KINGSCLERE DANCE.

THE DANCE which was to have taken place on SATURDAY next, March 10th, has been POSTPONED until the following SATURDAY, March 17th.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1536

## NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY Next, the 12th inst. at 5.15 P.M. in the CITY HALL to consider the best method of celebrating "ST. GEORGE'S DAY" with a view to raising further funds for British War Charities. All interested are earnestly invited to attend.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1917. 1534

## NOTICE.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS beg to intimate to Shippers that, in view of the delay of Mails to Europe and the necessity for utilizing three routes, BILLS and all relative documents sent in for negotiation must be drawn in TRIPPLICATE instead of in duplicate as heretofore.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1534

## H. K. POLICE (RESERVE).

## SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

OPEN to any person in the Colony.

Entrance Fee \$1 (to be used in connection with Printing expenses).

Service Rifles. Open Sight.

100 yds. Grouping 400 yds. Deliberate 300 yds. Deliberate 500 yds. Deliberate 300 yds. Deliberate 600 yds. Deliberate.

Printed Conditions may be obtained on application to Inspector H. A. Lammer, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917. 1510

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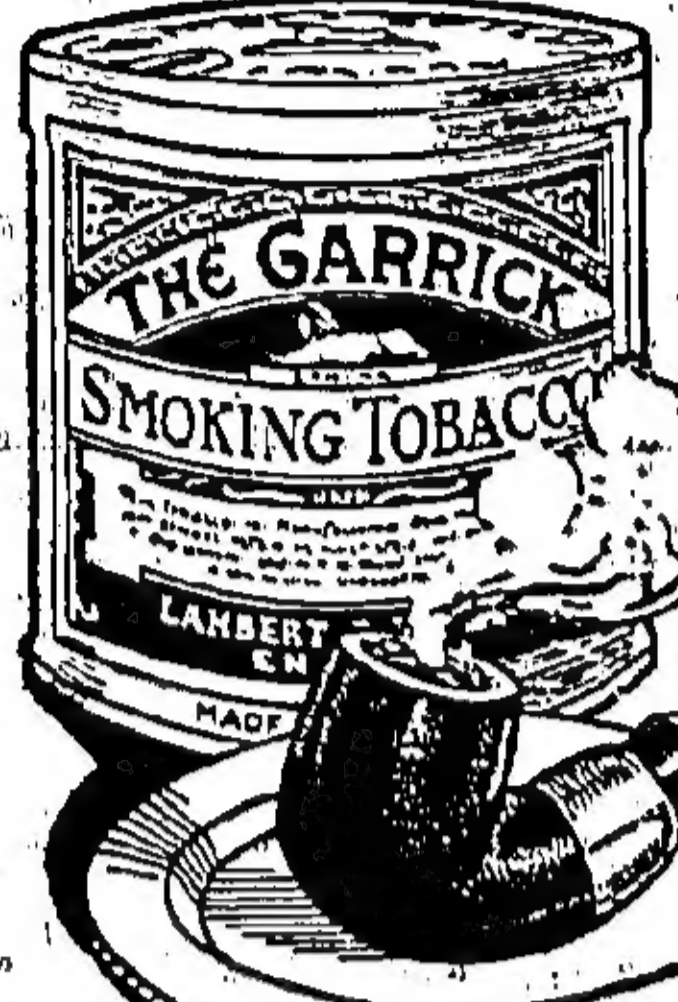
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917. 1510

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Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917. 1510

## Smokers of discrimination always select

## The GARRICK SMOKING TOBACCO



It has the distinction of invigorating the nerves and brain of the business man.

Does not burn or irritate the throat.

## FRENCH DUKE WINS APPEAL AGAINST DEPORTATION.

A mysterious and menacing telephone message received by the "Duc de Chateau-Thierry" at his apartment in London was mentioned in the course of the case in which he successfully appealed, in a Divisional Court, London, recently, against an order for his deportation.

Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General, who opposed the appeal, said that the duke claimed to be a French nobleman, self-exiled in order to escape the consequences of his former royalist sympathies, but the order for deportation was made against him last November in the name of Derais.

The duke told his own history of his career in the affidavit which was read by Sir F. E. Smith. In this he said that he became a military aviator while serving in the French army, and was obliged to leave France for political reasons. He was warned that his house was to be searched for papers; left in the clothes he stood up in, went to Brussels, and came to England in 1907, and decided to adopt this country as his home.

The duke admitted that he had criticized the French Administration in connection with the war, these criticisms being made honestly in the interests of France, and he had thus made himself unpopular with the present Government.

VOICE OF THE TELEPHONE.

In October, 1915, an unknown person rang him up on the telephone at his apartment in Buckingham Gate. A voice asked him, in French, if he was the Duke of Chateau-Thierry, and warned him that if he did not stop his interference with the French Government they would find means to stop it. The duke said he would come, and they would be able to get at him. He was also told that as he could speak German he would be placed at a listening post.

The duke went on to state that he did not recognize that the French military authorities had any jurisdiction over him in this country; apart from that fact, he was medically unfit for military service. The authorities tried to force him to return to France, and he communicated with Mr. Joseph King, M.P., who placed a question to the Home Secretary on the notice paper of the House of Commons asking if he was aware that certain political refugees would be liable, if deported to France, to be court-martialed. The Home Secretary wrote that if the question was put it was likely to cause great annoyance, and Mr. King withdrew his question.

On November 10th last, he (the duke) was served with an order for deportation made against him in the name of Derais. He believed it was the intention of the police who had nothing against him, to hand him over to the French authorities; and he had every reason to believe that if that was permitted his life would be in jeopardy on account of his early political activity and his criticism of the French military administration.

The Attorney-General having read the statement, remarked that the duke was a Frenchman of military age, and the Home Office had received information from the French authorities that he had never been a duke and was not a political refugee.

After hearing counsel's arguments, the Lord Chief Justice said that the court had come to the conclusion that it had no power to order the deportation of an alien to a particular country, and so the order must be quashed.

## LIFE ON A SUBMARINE.

## GERMAN EXPERIENCES.

A neutral subject, captured aboard a Dutch boat recently gave some interesting details of life on German submarines. He says: "The men suffer greatly from cold during their voyages of from 15 to 20 days. The food consists chiefly of rice and fish. The mailboat contained a cargo of cheese and meat bound for England, and this greatly delighted the Germans, who declared it central and, and took it to Zeebrugge, where the officers and men did ample justice to the victuals from the mail boat. They washed their mail down with gin in such quantities that they all became intoxicated. The Germans mowing the submarines are the elite of the merchant marine. The whole of the staff of the big shipping companies were mobilized at the beginning of the war, and transferred to the navy."

## GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES.

## NEW ZEALAND'S VIEWS.

The most striking feature of a recent corroboree at the Connaught Rooms, London, was Sir Joseph Ward's declaration of New Zealand's views on post-war conditions. It was the first public utterance regarding the fate of the German colonies, and was loudly cheered.

Sir Joseph Ward described himself as a born Australian and a young New Zealander. The unique gathering of cosmopolitan Australians and New Zealanders afforded an opportunity of paying a tribute to the noble nurses attending the valiant sons of the dominions. Not only the Australians and New Zealanders were engaged in the Titanic struggle. The troops of Britain, India, Canada, South Africa, and the islands of the Pacific were in it. What could be finer than the feeling to-day between Australia, New Zealand, and the other dominions? Certainly the cement was spun as than ever. The result would be a more united Empire. We had the greatest confidence that the common sense of the peoples of the Empire would be superior and end all differences. Australians and New Zealanders were of the same kind and kind. They would never be content with a reversion to the pre-war conditions. There could not be a greater mistake. (Cheers). He saw with regret that the magnificent Entente note to President Wilson did not refer to the captured territories. Australia and New Zealand, whose blood won those colonies in the Pacific, were determined they should never go back to the enemy. The five dominions were confident that those responsible for the Government in Britain would see that victory brought about peace through Australia and New Zealand, whose blood won those colonies in the Pacific, were determined they should never go back to the enemy. The five dominions were confident that those responsible for the Government in Britain would see that victory brought about peace through Australia and New Zealand, whose blood won those colonies in the Pacific, were determined they should never go back to the enemy. 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## Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MILKIN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 9th March, 1917,  
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD  
FURNITURE,  
etc., etc.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience  
of Sale.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 5, 1917. 1553

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

SATURDAY,

the 10th March, 1917, at  
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,  
Comprising—

A variety of Dress Material, including  
Serge and Alpaca, Hats and Millinery,  
Counterpanes, Blankets, Towels, Men's  
Canvas Shoes, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,  
etc., etc.

Also  
A number of New Kerosene Stoves,  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917. 1550

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 13th March, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
etc., etc.

Including—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads  
(Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner  
Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking  
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath  
Room Censils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
Ware, etc., etc.

Also  
Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.  
Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New  
and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1568

FOR SALE.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,

SECOND HAND CONTRACTORS'  
PLANT.

THEODORITE AND LEVEL.  
Full particulars may be had from the  
undersigned.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong Feb. 1917. 1574

## THE ONE WAY To Master Rheumatism.

There are still some people who imagine that Rheumatism can be cured by embrocations, and outward applications, overlooking the fact that the trouble is rooted in the blood. It follows, therefore, that it can be treated successfully only by cleansing and enriching the blood, by which method the poisonous acids of Rheumatism are driven out of the system.

There is just this one way to really cure Rheumatism—through the blood; and because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act promptly by purifying impure, weak blood and making new, good blood, they have cured a great number of cases of Rheumatism in this country, including many that had defied all previous treatment.

Lumbago is a very painful form of muscular rheumatism affecting the muscles of the back and loins that has also yielded in countless cases to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; and in Sciatica—that sudden, piercing agony that shoots down the thigh and leg—these Pills have been equally successful in giving freedom from torture.

You cannot afford to waste time and money on useless, external treatments. Start to-day on the blood-cure for Rheumatism, that is, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and so drive the disease out of your system. All dealers sell them; or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle \$1.50, 5 bottles \$8.00, post free.

## AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 10th March, 1917, at  
11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner  
of Ice House Street,—

Indian and Persian Rugs of various  
colours and designs, sizes ranging from  
3' by 5' to 12' by 12'.

Twill Sheets (large and small size),  
Damask Table Cloths,  
Turkish Towels,  
White and Cream Lace Curtains,  
Print Bedspreads and Ladies Silk  
Sweater Coats.

The above are new goods and will be  
sold considerably below cost price due  
to closing up of business.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 7, 1917. 1562

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE COVERED THE RISKS OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.,

TOTAL FUND AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,  
£23,970,367.

—Authorized Capital £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,497,500  
—Fire Funds £3,837,047  
—Life & Annuity Funds £17,867,590  
Sinking Fund account £28,230

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466  
Life and Annuity £1,141,593  
Branches £2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department £37,239  
Other Receipts £478,940

£23,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

Agents.

Agents.

Agents.

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## PREMATURE PEACE TREATIES.

SOME WARNINGS FROM HISTORY.

THE LESSON OF AMIENS.

Peace is in the air (writes Mr. John Murray in the "Sunday Times"). We are all yearning for peace, but one feels sure that only Germans, German subject Allies, neutrals and our own premature pacifists really want peace of any kind, as the present moment.

Sir Harry Johnston has been very busy during the past fortnight with proposals for a new Peace of Amiens, which is precisely the last remaining hope Germany possesses, now that all her schemes for a separate peace with Russia have proved futile.

For the German, as Mr. G. K. Chesterton has pointed out, if able to learn anything is also unable to unlearn anything. He is always expecting history to repeat itself. In August, 1914, his plans were all prepared and his expectations centred on a new 1870. Even then, perhaps, but certainly early in 1915, when it was obvious that 1870 could not be repeated, the pinkest most of his hopes, nay, his convictions, to the whirlwind of time to bring round 1872 again. He could scarcely hope for an accession of any new Holstein-Gottorp to the throne of the Tuars, but he knew that German influence, secret, as well as brazenly open and even mercenary, was then powerful in Petrograd and though Wilhelm's "peace" at present is somewhat less desperate than that of his ancestor Frederick the Great's at the end of 1761, it has always promised to become even more so, ever since the battle of the Marne.

The war was definitely lost for Prussia on that field, as Count de Souza has been at such pains to insist, and there have been numerous evidences that the Imperial General Staff has also recognised that fact. For from that date Hindenburg has assumed a steadily increasing importance in Germany, and has directed his whole strategy towards the conclusion of a separate peace with Russia, which would, he hoped, save Prussia in 1915-17, as it saved the robber kingdom in the seven years' war.

A DYNAMIC ACCIDENT WHICH SAVED RUSSIA.

Peter III's senseless idolatry of Frederick had sufficed to draw Berlin and Prussia of the Russian army of occupation, and even to secure the assistance of a Russian army in its now solitary war with an unsupported Austria. Might not alternate thrusts, cajoleries, Mackensen phalanxes, bribery and territorial plus commercial concessions at the expense of Austria and Turkey serve a similar turn now?

Hindenburg and the Wilhelmstrasse have laboured along these lines for two years now with a perseverance born of increasing desperation, but without any success, until at last it became evident that 1762 was not to be repeated. All that remained, therefore, was 1802.

Then, the first coalition against the French Republic had gone to pieces. Prussia, as usual, had been the first to desert, as she had been the first to attack. Austria, Rome, Genoa, Venice, Naples, Piedmont, and the Swiss Republic had been compelled to sue for peace at Campo Formio. Holland had been virtually incorporated with France, and Spain had been compelled to become a subservient ally.

Still Pitt persevered, and in 1799 succeeded in organising a second coalition of England, Austria and Russia, whose prospects appeared to be of the brightest; but when Napoleon returned from Egypt and was elevated to the Consulate, Austria was quickly crushed and forced to peace at Lunéville. Pitt was driven from power and his successor, Addington, rejoined into the Peace of Amiens, when France was on the very verge of exha-

tion, the country sick of war, its administration in a state of chaos, simmering with civil war, its treasury bankrupt, its navy defeated and practically destroyed, and all its roads infested by brigands.

NAPOLEON AND THE WAR MAP.

Napoleon simply had to make peace or perish, and Addington consented to the great joy of all the premature pacifists in England. The peace left Napoleon in possession of Belgium, the entire left bank of the Rhine and in virtual control of Holland, Switzerland and all the recently created Italian Republics. England returned practically all the colonies she had taken from France, undertook to return Malta to the Knights of St. John (but didn't), and was allowed to retain most of her colonial conquests from Spain and Holland. In other words, Napoleon snatched an advantageous peace out of the jaws of defeat by sacrificing his Allies to his own profit, and by securing the time necessary to form his plans and to organise both France and new French armies for a further bid for European dominion some 3½ years later. He had won, too, by the simple device of requesting his enemies to "look at the map." How faithful, one may note here, are the Prussians to the example of others, and how incapable are they of originality.

A MODERN ADDINGTON.

Fortunately, however, Sir Harry Johnston, our would-be Addington, lacks the power to imitate his illustrious predecessor. He has suggested that Austria would willingly make concessions to Italy, that Poland might be restored as an independent State, yet hopelessly defenceless against Prussia; that Russia might be conciliated by the freedom of the Dardanelles and her Asiatic gulf; Constantinople preserved to Turkey; Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania restored, and compensated—at the joint expense of Germany, France, Russia and Great Britain; Bulgaria consigned to somehow; East Africa returned to the tender mercies of German tyrants; Germany compensated, in Morocco or elsewhere, for the loss of her other colonies—which, he apparently presumes, should be retained by this country.

This would be a Peace of Amiens not very acceptable to Germany perhaps, but one to which she would doubtless agree. One which would also be eminently acceptable to all our own premature pacifists, yet one which would leave Austria, Serbia, Austrian Rumanians, Ruthenians, Slavs, Croats and Czechs still groaning under Petrograd or Magyar tyranny; Alpine-Germans at the mercy of Prussia; which would not hesitate to exact a full measure of revenge for Franco-philic sympathies, which the Austrians have been unable to repress; and, finally, Prussia at full liberty to try again.

Not so quickly as Napoleon, of course, but with far sadder intent and much greater powers, though, of course—not in the lifetime of any of our premature pacifists. A fact which may serve to explain their present activities.

THE WELL-MEANING FRIEND.

Finally, the unsolicited and somewhat startling intrusion of President Wilson on the scene, backed, as he has been, by Switzerland, and may possibly be by other neutrals, has reminded Prussia of yet one more premature peace; that of Villafranca to wit, from which, by the way, although entirely disassociated, she was the chief gainer.

That hurried and sudden treaty, which wound up the Italian war of Liberation, has long rested as a stain on the record of Napoleon III., and may be said to have laid the foundation-stone of the Triple Alliance.

Napoleon III., in return for the cession of Nice and Savoy by Sardinia, had undertaken to assist Italy to free herself entirely from the domination both of Austria and Austrian Grand Dukes. Yet after crushing Austria at Montebello, Magenta and Solferino, he suddenly and most unexpectedly met Francis Joseph at Villafranca and concluded a peace by the terms of which Lombardy was freed, it is true, but Venetia, Istria and the Trentino were left in Austrian hands, while Tuscany and the other revolted Duchies were ordered to return to their allegiance to their expelled Austrian Grand Dukes.

Italy felt that she had been betrayed, and it is only quite recently that the world has been permitted to learn that it was thanks to Great Britain's intervention that Napoleon so suddenly agreed to leave his work half-done. Queen Victoria was, as he feared, preparing to be a more formidable Mr. Wilson, so he forestalled her and wrung better terms from Francis Joseph than he would have probably obtained at a general peace conference with England in the chair. For Italy was struggling for Home Rule, and we were still obsessed by the Irish specter. It is interesting to look back now at our well-intentioned, premature pacifism of 1859 and calculate the cost to Italy and consequently to ourselves today.

THE SOURCE OF GERMAN DELUSIONS.

Germany is constantly being misled for her utter inability to comprehend or even to guess at British or Russian psychology. But if we are candid students of history, we ought to confess that the evidence has been somewhat

confusing. This war has proved that German people are merely the "dumb, driven slaves" she (and we) have always imagined the Russians to be. How, then, can she understand that all Russia is heart and soul in this war; that every Russian regards it as a war of liberation; and that, above all, this is the first time since 1812 that any Russian has known why he was fighting?

It was equally as hard for her to understand why Great Britain had rushed to the rescue of Belgium, when she had not rushed to the rescue of Denmark, in spite of practically equal moral obligations in 1864. The individual German has lost even what little individuality he possessed then, whereas the individual Briton has discovered a good deal more. But this change was inevitably hidden from the Prussian mind.

Prussia has scarcely recovered, even yet, from the terrible shock of discovering that the Britons of these islands, as well as of the Dominions, understood Belgium and the German Empire, whereas they were in total ignorance when Denmark and Prussia were concerned—and that in contradistinction to 1864 England would, this time, fight (to the last man if need be) to defend her honour.

## THE IRISH CANADIANS.

A DUBLIN RECEPTION.

At a luncheon given to the Irish Canadian Rangers in the Dublin Mansion House on January 27th stirring messages were read from the Duchess of Connaught and Lord Shaftesbury, who hoped that the visit would make for conciliation, and also from Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Meath, Mr. Joseph Devlin, and others.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Rangers, said it was gratifying that the latter, differing from each other in religion and politics, were united in a common bond, and were prepared to lay down their lives in the sacred cause of humanity and liberty. He hoped that this union was a symbol of the future union of Irishmen of all opinions in the internal government of Ireland. The visit had proved the solidarity of the Empire. The Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and other sons of the Empire at the front had no illusions regarding the war. They knew it was as much Ireland's as England's war, and they were resolved to contribute their share to secure a complete victory over Prussianism, and to secure a lasting peace.

Lord Wimborne (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), in supporting the toast, said that although the visit was not political, it had a significance both domestic and Imperial. It was impossible for any Irishman to see what Irishmen were doing overseas without feeling that the Empire was thereby strengthened and consolidated.

The Lord Chief Justice said he entirely agreed with the Lord Mayor regarding the future unity of Ireland. He hoped that in the after-the-war settlement Ireland would be included amongst the small nations.

Mr. John Redmond, in a letter welcoming the Rangers, stated that 500,000 members of the Irish race had voluntarily joined the colours. He was proud of their astonishing record.

AN INTERESTING LAW CASE.

Considerable interest in overseas and political circles was manifested in a criminal summons hearing at the Mansion House Court recently. An Oldham company, of which Handel Booth, M.P., is chairman, alleged that John Grubbs, a naturalised German, chairman of Haigh & Grubbs, Limited, conspired with others to defraud the Australian Government by means of false declarations relating to the export of machinery.

There is also an action pending by Grubbs against Booth, alleging that by fraudulent representations, Booth influenced the Munitions Ministry and the Ministry of the Home Office to secure Grubbs's interment. Grubbs appealed against this interment, and was released.

Mr. Patrick Hastings applied for an adjournment of the summons against Grubbs. Mr. Muir opposed, and said it was a stick-at-nothing action, alleging outrageous charges, without a shred of evidence. Grubbs resigned the post of managing director of Haigh & Grubbs, March, 1916. The directors in June demanded that Grubbs should explain the allegation that he, on behalf of the company, prior to July, 1914, exported to Australia certain German machinery as British. Grubbs denied the responsibility, and accused Mr. H. Booth, M.P., chairman of the Oldham company, of instigating a campaign of defamation.

Mr. Muir said he understood that the Commonwealth Government, in 1915, and Grubbs for particulars of the machinery. Grubbs ordered his clerks to get the invoices relating to the matter from the books, and to take them to his residence, and they had not been recovered. Booth joined the Haigh & Grubbs directors in 1916. The Commonwealth Government was supporting the company in the prosecution.

Sir William Travers, who presided, adjourned the hearing until the High Court action.

SALARIES OF BRITISH MINISTERS.

The members of the Cabinet and the other Ministers have pooled their salaries with the result that each will draw at the rate of £21,000 a year, compared with £4,000 drawn by each member of the last Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George's salary as Prime Minister is not affected by the pooling arrangement.

## INTIMATIONS

The Ideal Reconstructive Nerve Food.  
Sanaphos.

## Immediate

Nutrient for Overworked, Underfed  
Nerves and  
Brain

Within ten minutes you will feel distinctly the beginning of the undeniable benefit that Sanaphos gives you. Yet it is not to be confused with harmful stimulants, which only make matters worse. It is not a stimulant, not a drug; it is an energising food which almost instantly begins to give new strength to your nerves and to your body.

# Sanaphos

T.M. Reg.

To restore your physical strength;—to restore poise of the nerve system;—to repair the results of weariness and overwork;—take a glass of Sanaphos on rising, at mid-morning, mid-afternoon, and on going to bed.  
For Sleeplessness, Irritability, De-

pression, Derangement of Health, Anxiety, Overstrain, or Underfed Nerves, Sanaphos is unequalled. Thousands of Doctors, Nurses and laymen testify to its superiority. Your own experience will prove that it does all that we say it does.

If your chemist has not Sanaphos write for a free sample, mentioning his name, and a full packet will be sent to you free and postpaid. Samples may also be obtained from any of the following Wholesale Agents: Fletcher & Co., Hong Kong; The Queen's Dispensary, Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East; Danks Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

## A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the signature in White.

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label, and see also that the name LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire and not one of its many imitations.

## THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

# ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature,

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery in medicine is that without equally careful use of dietetics and health power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences, Sleeplessness, palpitation, heart failure, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of energy, nervousness, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, bearing down sensations, urinary diseases, consumption, night sweats, and high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness, and which are controlled only by the use of the great power of health-giving and despatching by the wonderful and highly scientific preparation, "Leading up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all debilitating, weakening tendencies, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who have recently succumbed to play, over-exertion, and disease." Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food is the only remedy of either remedy to J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine article will be "VETARZO REMEDY" on Government Stamp. Sold by BOTTLE, CASH CHEMISTS.

## CHINA MAIL

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-  
giving, brain nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

ROBERT PORTER &amp; SON'S

## BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE  
IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 18.

## To-day's Advertisements

## NOTICE.

**THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY** having been asked to assist in a FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY night next, 10th March to those members of the Hongkong Community who are leaving for the Front, have kindly agreed to do so.

For this reason the PRODUCTION advertised for that night, "The Big Boys Are Here" is CANCELLED. Those holding tickets for this performance can either have their money returned or exchange their tickets for any other of the advertised nights.

Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1550

## FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

THIS has now been definitely arranged for SATURDAY, 10th March. The Dinner will be held at the Hongkong Hotel at 7.30 p.m. The Variety Entertainment will be given in the Theatre Royal commencing at 9.30 p.m. by arrangement with the Bandmann Opera Company who have kindly consented to assist in the programme.

It is impossible to accommodate at the Dinner all those who desire to be Hosts, and it has therefore been arranged that the choice shall rest with the Guests, who have each been asked to name one. These chosen Hosts will be notified by letter. The remaining Hosts will receive their Guests in the Theatre, tickets of admission thereto will be sent. Seating accommodation at Tables will be arranged in the Stalls. Smoking will be permitted. The programme will be announced later. Those who have not already signed the list circulated and who wish to be Hosts are requested to send their names to the Hon. Secretary, Farewell Entertainment, c/o Hongkong Club.

If by any mischance any members of the Community who are leaving for the Front have not received their invitation will they kindly communicate with the Hon. Secretary as above.

Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1551

## TO LET.

VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon. FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Apply to LLOYD'S REGISTER, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, March 8, 1917. 1553

(Continued on Page 8.)

## THE DIARY.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

5.58 a.m.—Full Moon.  
11.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes Hough's.  
H.K. H. Society's Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, March 10—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials, Hats, Perfumery etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Co's. Meeting.  
Dinner and Entertainment to H.K. Volunteer Contingent.  
MONDAY, March 12—  
6.15 p.m.—"St. George's Day" Meeting in City Hall.  
FRIDAY, March 16—  
11 a.m.—Auction of Rugs, Sheets, Sweater Coats, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
SATURDAY, March 17—  
8 a.m.—Patrick's Day.  
Dance at "Kingsclere".  
TUESDAY, March 27—  
11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's. Meeting.  
TUESDAY, March 29—  
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

**BIRTH.**  
TISDALE—On 8th March, 1917, at Quamron No. 15, The Peak, the wife of G. A. TISDALE, a daughter.

**DEATH.**  
COMPTON—On the 27th February, at Shanghai, JOHN SAMUEL COMPTON, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and late of Wenchow, aged 76 years.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, March 8, 1917.

## HONGKONG AND THE WAR LOAN.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Council H. E. The Governor mentioned that special facilities had been given to the Civil Servants of the Colony for supporting the War Loan, the Government taking up the amounts they required and the Civil Servants repaying the Government by monthly instalments. There were many people in the Colony, we believe, who envied the Civil Servants their special advantages in this connection. We see that in some other Colonies the Governments offered such facilities to the public generally. For instance, we see in the newspapers of Colombo an official advertisement on the subject which begins: "The Government of Ceylon desires to give the people of the Island an opportunity of supporting the War Loan by affording them conveniences for payment." And the advertisement sets forth that in order to provide for the case of those who are not prepared to pay £47 10s. (the price of £50 of stock) in one sum, the Government of Ceylon will make application for the loan on their behalf and will accept payment by ten monthly instalments. "Thus if any one desires to obtain £50 worth of stock, he can do so by paying to the Colonial Treasurer a sum of Rs. 71.25 monthly for ten months. Should, however, one or more instalments not be paid at due date, viz., on or before the last day of each month, instalments already paid will be liable to forfeiture." Employers were invited to assist the Government in this matter by allowing their employees to arrange to have the instalments paid by deductions from their salaries in the same way that Government servants were able to arrange with the Colonial Treasurer. If this was possible in Ceylon, why not in Hongkong also?

## THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

President Wilson began his new term of office on the 4th instant. Many people who are not Americans have very hazy notions regarding the process of electing the President. Each State of the Union chooses Presidential Electors equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, and the day of the popular ballot for the choice of the members of the Electoral College must be uniform throughout the country—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Thus the President is chosen not according to the strength of parties as disclosed in the national poll, but according to the results in separate States. In the case of

each State the victorious side alone is represented in the Electoral College, though it may have a majority of only a few votes. That is why one hears so much of the importance of carrying this or that State, in which the result is considered doubtful, for in the State of New York, for instance, if the Democrats won by only 500 votes it would mean that all the 45 votes of the States in the Electoral College—consisting of 531 electors—would be given for Dr. Wilson. The Electoral College meets and votes on the second Monday in January, following the State elections and the result of the Presidential election is finally announced in the House of Wednesday in February. The new President does not assume office until March 4. President Wilson enters upon his second term of office with a tremendously increased weight of responsibility resting upon his shoulders, but with a clear and firm conviction of the duty which rests upon his Government to uphold the dignity and maintain the rights of the United States against the contemptuous disregard unblushingly shown by the German Government for public law. It has taken the President a long time to reach the stage of his present viewpoint of the situation. "We stand firm in armed neutrality; we may even be drawn on by circumstances to a more immediate association in the great struggle itself." It is clear that in this matter President Wilson has not so much led as followed public opinion, and in taking up the very strong attitude he has done towards the handful of obstructionists in the Senate he has the knowledge that the overwhelming sense of public opinion in the United States is at his back.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. W. N. Beauclerk, daughter of the late Sir Robert Hart, and her two daughters, the Misses Beauclerk, are visiting Peking. Mrs. Beauclerk's husband was formerly first secretary of the British Legation in Peking.

We are informed that the China Mail N.Y. Co.'s s.s. *China* arrived at San Francisco on March 6th. She is due to arrive here on April 10th, and will sail from this port approximately on April 15th, omitting scheduled call at Kobe and Honolulu.

The Bishop of Victoria will tomorrow, (Friday), give a Lent Lecture to Ladies in the Chapel attached to his house at St. Paul's College at 10.45 a.m. the subject being "Spiritual Vision". On Sunday next he will preach for the Bible Society at St. Stephen's Chinese Church West Point at 11 a.m. and at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m. on "What Christ may do for every man—Keep him from falling."

Attention is drawn to the announcement regarding the farewell entertainment to be given on Saturday to local men who are shortly leaving for the front. Although some inconvenience to the theatre-going public who hold tickets for Saturday night's performance will be caused, there is no doubt that it will be overcome by a general feeling of satisfaction that the guests at the variety entertainment are not being allowed to leave the Colony without a whole-hearted send-off, and thanks are due to the Bandman Co. for altering their arrangements to allow of this being done.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

The accounts for the year ending 31st December 1916 have been closed and (subject to audit) show a nett profit of about \$330,000, which together with the sum of about \$84,000 brought forward from the previous year's accounts, makes a total of about \$404,000 which the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.) and the Consulting Committee recommend should be dealt with as follows:

To pay a Dividend of 12% per share (12%)	\$ 240,000
To place to Repair and Renewals account	75,000
To write down Swatow Property account	25,000
To pay a bonus to Staff	15,000
To carry forward to the next account about	9,000
	\$ 404,000

## THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

Flowers and sunshine are usually associated with one another in our minds, and although the early morning skies were somewhat clouded, yet when the time came to admit the public to the Botanical Gardens this afternoon, the weather conditions fully justified the simile. The Judges must have experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at their decisions; the entries in practically all classes being numerous and the exhibits all very fine specimens of their particular varieties.

In Section 1, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Ho Koon Tong were particularly successful. Special mention must also be made of the groups of flowering and foliage plants exhibited by these two gentlemen.

Considering the "dry" season the display of vegetables was excellent, particularly the tomatoes, of which there were some very fine specimens.

We must also mention the beautiful pots of Liriodendron kindly lent by Mr. Ho Koon Tong for decorative purposes.

The Judges were: For Peak Exhibits of Pot Plants and also for Open Pot Plants, Mr. Leece and Mr. Nicholson; Cut Flowers (Peak and Open), Mrs. Newall and Mr. H. Green; Vegetables, Mr. Tutchner and Commander Beckwith; Table Decorations, all the Judges.

The Officials are: President, Mr. H. W. Looker; Secretary, Mr. A. Nicol; Treasurer, Mr. Leece. The Committee consists of Mrs. Stabbi, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Taylor, Chu Pau Siem, Commander Beckwith, Mr. J. S. Harston. The Band of 18th Infantry was in attendance.

The winners of the Challenge Cups were Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mrs. A. H. Skelton, Mr. A. Nicol and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

H.E. The Governor and Lady May visited the Show shortly after 4 o'clock. Lady May had kindly consented to distribute the prizes at 5 o'clock.

Plants in Pots—Open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardeners.

1.—3 pots of Marguerite ("Chrysanthemum frutescens")—1st prize, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd prize, Mr. H. E. Ormiston.

2.—3 pots of Nasturtium (Tall varieties)—1st, Dr. Forsyth; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

3.—3 pots of Salvia—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

4.—3 pots of Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, Dr. Forsyth.

5.—3 pots of Flowering plants other than annuals—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

6.—3 pots of Antirrhinum—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

7.—3 pots of Arums—1st, Mr. E. J. Chapman; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

8.—3 pots of Begonia (semperflorens)—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

9.—3 pots of Carnations and/or Picotees—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

10.—3 pots of Dianthus, other varieties excluding Carnation and Picotee—1st, Dr. Forsyth; 2nd, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

11.—3 pots of Cactus Dahlias—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

12.—3 pots of Dahlias, other than Cactus—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Lady Ho Tung.

13.—3 pots of Heliotropes—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

14.—3 pots of Larkspurs—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mrs. Jordan.

15.—3 pots of Maiden Hair Ferns—1st, Mr. A. Nicol; 2nd, Mrs. D. Templeton.

16.—3 pots of Fuchsia—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, Lady Ho Tung.

17.—3 pots of Geraniums—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

18.—3 pots of Mignonette—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, Lady Ho Tung.

19.—3 pots of French Marigolds—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

20.—3 pots of Pot Marigolds (calendula officinalis)—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

21.—3 pots of Nasturtium (dwarf varieties)—1st, Mr. A. Nicol; 2nd, Mr. A. J. Jackie.

22.—3 pots of Petunias—1st, The Ladies Recreation Club (one prize only).

23.—3 pots of Fancies and/or Violets—1st, Dr. Forsyth; 2nd, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

24.—3 pots of Phlox Drummondii—1st, Dr. Forsyth; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

25.—3 pots of Primula—1st, Lady Ho Tung (one prize only).

26.—3 pots of Roses—1st, Sir Paul Chater (one prize only).

27.—3 pots of Violets—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mrs. Jordan.

28.—3 pots of Verbena—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. A. E. Ormiston.

## SECTION 2.

Plants in Pots—Peak Gardens only.

29.—3 pots of Marguerite—1st prize, Mr. Murray Scott; 2nd prize, Mr. G. C. Moxon.

30.—3 pots of Tall Nasturtium—1st, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2nd, Mrs. Hay.

31.—3 pots of Dwarf Nasturtium—1st, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2nd, Mrs. Hay.

32.—3 pots of Annuals or plants raised from seed of the same season—1st, Mrs. Ede; 2nd, Mr. N. L. Watson.

33.—3 pots of Flowering plants, other than annuals—1st, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (one prize only).

34.—3 pots of Petunias—1st, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (one prize only).

35.—3 pots of Antirrhinum—1st, Mrs. N. Leece; 2nd, Mr. H. N. Looker.

36.—3 pots of Arums—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

37.—3 pots of Cactus Dahlias—1st, Mrs. G. H. Gale (one prize only).

38.—3 pots of Dahlias, other than Cactus—No exhibit.

39.—3 pots of Ferns, distinct varieties—1st, Mrs. Ede (one prize only).

40.—3 pots of Fuchsia—1st, Mrs. Ede; 2nd, Mr. C. E. H. Beavie.

41.—3 pots of Geraniums—1st, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson; 2nd, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

42.—3 pots of Heliotropes—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. N. L. Leece.

43.—3 pots of Larkspur—1st, Mrs. G. A. Hastings (one prize only).

44.—3 pots of "Pot Marigolds" (calendula officinalis)—1st, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2nd, Mr. W. L. Looker.

45.—3 pots of French Marigolds—1st, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2nd, Mr. T. E. Pearce.

46.—3 pots of Maiden Hair Ferns—1st, Mrs. Skelton; 2nd, Mrs. Murray Scott.

47.—3 pots of Mignonette—1st, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2nd, Mrs. Fletcher.

48.—3 pots of Verbena—1st, Mrs. G. A. Hastings; 2nd, Mr. J. Scott Harrison.

49.—3 pots of Pansies and/or Violets—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. G. C. Moxon.

50.—3 pots of Phlox Drummondii—1st, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2nd, Mrs. Murray Scott.

51.—3 pots of Roses—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung (one prize only).

52.—3 pots of Fuchsia—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung (one prize only).

53.—3 pots of Flowering plants, other than annuals—No exhibit.

54.—3 pots of Ferns—No exhibit.

SECTION 3.

PEAK GARDENS—OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENERS AND CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

55.—Collection of vegetables, (not less than six varieties). These must be stayed in a box not larger than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 18 inches deep—1st prize, Mr. Ho Koon Tong (one prize only).

56.—25 pods of French Beans—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

57.—6 Beets—1st, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

58.—25 Brussels Sprouts—1st, Mr. G. M. Shaw; 2nd, Lady Ho Tung.

59.—4 Cabbages—1st, Mr. A. E. Ormiston; 2nd, Inspector Hughes.

60.—4 Cauliflowers or Broccoli—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, the Rev. Bishop Lander.

61.—6 Carrots—1st, Mr. A. Nicol; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

62.—4 Heads of Celery—1st, Mr. G. M. Shaw; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

63.—6 Leeks—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. A. Nicol.

64.—6 Lettuces (cabbage varieties)—1st, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton; 2nd, Mr. W. Hardwick.

65.—6 Lettuces (cabbage varieties)—1st, Mr. A. Nicholson (one prize only).

66.—12 Onions—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. A. Nicol.

67.—8 Parsnips—1st, Mr. A. Nicol; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

68.—25 pods of Peas—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

69.—12 Potatoes—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

70.—25 Radishes—1st, Mr. A. E. Ormiston (one prize only).

71.—4 Savoy Cabbages—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.

72.—12 Tomatoes—1st, Lady Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. N. L. Watson.

73.—9 Turnips—1st, Sir Paul Chater (one prize only).

74.—3 Vegetable Marrows—1st, Mr. A. Nicol (one prize only).

SECTION 5.

VEGETABLE &c.—PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

75.—Collection of vegetables, not less than six varieties—1st, prize Mr. Ede; 2nd, prize Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

76.—25 pods of French Beans—No exhibit.

77.—6 Beets—1st, Mrs. G. E. Gale; 2nd, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

78.—25 Brussels Sprouts—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, C. D. Wilkinson.

79.—4 Cabbages—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. H. W. Looker.

80.—6 Carrots—1st, Mrs. Ede; 2nd, Mr. J. Scott Harrison.

81.—4 Cauliflowers or Broccoli—1st, The Matilda Hospital; 2nd, Mrs. Hay.

82.—4 Heads of Celery—1st, Mr. J. Scott Harrison; 2nd, Mrs. Ede.

83.—9 Leeks—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, Mr. H. W. Looker.

84.—4 Lettuces (cabbage varieties)—1st, Mr. A. H. Harris; 2nd, Mr. L. L. Watson.

85.—6 Lettuces (cabbage varieties)—1st, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2nd, Mrs. Fletcher.

86.—6 Parsnips—1st, Mr. G. E. H. Beavie (one prize only).

87.—10 pods of Peas—1st, Mrs. Taylor (one prize only).

88.—22 Radishes—1st, Mr. A. L. Watson; 2nd, Mr. G. A. Hastings.

89.—3 Tomatoes—1st, The Matilda Hospital; 2nd, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

## SECTION 6.

CUT FLOWERS—OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENERS AND CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

Classes 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 103 staged in regulation stands.

92.—12 bunches of Cut Flowers, 8 distinct varieties, not more than two varieties of the same kind, shown in vases supplied by the Society—Lady Ho Tung (one prize only).

93.—3 bunches of Sweet Peas, containing 15 stems each, (one or more blooms on each stem), only one colour in each bunch, shown in vases supplied by the Society—1st, Mr. A. Nicol; 2nd, Mr. N. L. Watson.

94.—3 Red and/or Pink Roses, stands supplied by Society—1st, Mr. A. Nicholson (one prize only).

95.—3 White and/or Yellow Roses, stands supplied by Society—1st, Mr. Ho Koon Tong; 2nd, Sir Paul Chater.

96.—3 Roses any colour, stands supplied by Society—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. A. Nicholson.

97.—6 Cactus Dahlias—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. A. Nicholson.

98.—6 Carnations, and/or Picotees—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. Ho Koon Tong.

99.—6 Dahlias other than Cactus—1st, Sir Paul Chater; 2nd, Mr. A. Nicol.

100.—6 bunches of Mignonette—1st, Mrs. Jordan; 2nd, The Ladies Recreation Club.

101.—6 bunches of Nasturtium—1st, Mr. A. Nicholson; 2nd, Mr. A. E. Ormiston.

102.—12 Pansies—1st, Mrs. R. Makeham; 2nd, Mr. A. Nicol.

103.—6 bunches of Violets—1st, Mr. A. E. Ormiston; 2nd, Mrs. Jordan.

SECTION 7.

CUT FLOWERS—PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

Classes 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111 staged in regulation stands.

104.—6 bunches of Sweet Peas, containing 15 stems each, (one or more blooms on each stem), shown in vases supplied by the Society—1st, Mr. H. W. Looker; 2nd, Mr. E. L. Dowbiggin.

105.—3 Red and/or Pink Roses, stands supplied by Society—No exhibit.

106.—3 White and/or Yellow Roses, stands supplied by Society—No exhibit.

107.—3 Roses any colour, stands supplied by Society—No exhibit.

108.—6 Carnations, and/or Picotees—No exhibit.

## THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

## PRESIDENT ACQUIRES IN CABINET'S DECISION.

## PREMIER RETURNS TO THE CAPITAL.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, March 7.

The President addressed a letter to the Premier in Tientsin notifying his compliance with the three demands viz:

- 1.—The President to give his support to the Cabinet's decision on the Sino-German question.
- 2.—The President to sign any mandate that is presented to him by the Cabinet.
- 3.—The President not to interfere with the Cabinet sending telegrams to foreign countries and the provinces.

Upon the President's agreement to the above demands the Premier returned to Peking last night at 10.30, along with the Vice-President, and will see the President this morning. Thus the crisis is ended.

The Vice-President went to Tientsin in the morning and returned with the Premier in the evening.

Although the Premier has returned it is not known whether he will resume office or not.

All the provincial authorities have wired to Peking advocating the Premier's resumption of office, adding that even if the Cabinet's foreign policy should be reconsidered the Cabinet should not be shaken and not even re-organization is advisable at the present time.

Believing that the Premier would not return, the whole of the ministers in the Cabinet interviewed the President on Tuesday and handed in their resignations, but promised to attend to affairs temporarily, until successors were appointed.

All the papers attack the Premier for his illegal and unconstitutional conduct in overruling the President's authority, as provided by Article 35 in the Provisional Constitution.

It is reported that certain members in both Houses who are opposed to Tuan Kai Shih's party propose to introduce a bill impeaching Tuan Kai Shih on the ground that the Premier being the Head of the Central Administration should not suddenly abandon his post, merely on account of difference of personal opinion. The proposal, however, is supported by but few members.

The President after receiving the American Minister yesterday, gave instructions that notice should be sent to the Diplomatic Corps that China's foreign policy will not be modified by the Premier's going to Tientsin. Telegrams to the same effect have been sent to the Chinese Ministers abroad by the Foreign Department.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

## FURTHER PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We made further progress to the north-west of Ipres and north of Puisseux-au-Mont. We raided the trenches to the east of Bouchavesnes. Later, the artillery dispersed the enemy masses for a counter-attack on the trenches recently captured there.

## THE OPERATIONS ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

A French communiqué says:—

Between the Oise and the Aisne our destructive fire wrecked enemy organizations north-west of Moulin-sous-Ouvert.

We demolished casemates and dug-outs north of Autrechies.

There were violent artillery actions north of the Meuse along the Chambray and Bezonvaux front, but no infantry actions.

## THE GERMAN REPORT.

A Berlin official message states:—

There has been a very violent artillery action on the right bank of the Somme. We repulsed a British attack to the east of Bouchavesnes.

We also repulsed a Russian attack south of Berezany and in the southern part of the Wooded Carpathians.

## ENEMY ATTACKS DRIVEN OFF BY ITALIANS.

LONDON, March 6.

An Italian official message states:—

We repulsed repeated attacks at Costabella, capturing one gun. We drove off with heavy losses renewed attacks to the south-east of Vertebale and the Julian front.

## RUSSIANS PURSUING TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, March 6.

A official message transmitted by wireless states:—In the Caucasus we are pursuing the Turks who are withdrawing to Bidjarsone. We occupied the villages of Husseinabad and Chariak. We attacked the summit of Asadabad in the direction of Hamadan to the south east of Abad Lake, pursuing the Turks towards Deylatabad. One of our ships bombed Eranovitch.

## THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LLOYD GEORGE.

## A GANG OF DANGEROUS REVOLUTIONARIES.

LONDON, March 5.

The trial of the alleged conspirators against Mr. Lloyd George, mentioned on January 31, has opened at the Old Bailey before Mr. Justice Low, Mr. Biza, a Mahomedan barrister, defending. The Attorney-General (Sir F. E. Smith) prosecuting, suggested that the attitude of mind and conduct of the prisoners was due to an unreasoning, inveterate hatred of Great Britain, and to a profound dislike of compulsion and other measures for the defence of the country and of hatred towards Statesmen whose duty it had been to recommend the adoption of such measures. He maintained that the prisoners were a gang of dangerous revolutionaries, and the State would be lacking in its duty if it failed to get into touch with such persons by means of its secret agents.

## THE ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL.

## UNITED STATES SENATE RULES TO BE AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

In the Senate Mr. Lodge introduced the Armed Neutrality Bill at an Extra Session, but the Chairman ruled it out on the ground that Congress was not in Session. Notice was given of intention to amend the rules.

It is proposed to hold a Senatorial Conference of the opposing parties to discuss measures for the prevention of "unlimited debates."

## THE S.S. APPAM BRITISH-OWNED.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Supreme Court has finally confirmed British ownership of the s.s. Appam, which was "kidnapped" last year.

## AN ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

## INDIAN CONSTABLE SHOT.

Li Kit, a shopkeeper at No. 7 Argyle Street, has reported to the Police that about 10.15 p.m., yesterday he was seated in his shop and heard a knock on the door. He asked what was wanted and an unknown person answered, "million seeds." The complainant opened the door and a man entered the shop. He was followed by four or five other men armed with revolvers. One of the men pointed a revolver at the complainant's head and threatened to shoot him if he raised an alarm. The complainant seized the revolver and another man stabbed him in the head with a knife. He managed, however, to secure a police whistle, which he sounded. The alarm frightened the would-be robbers, and they rushed out of the shop and ran along Canton Road toward Yaumati. The complainant pursued them for a short distance and then gave up the chase. Returning to his shop he found that nothing had been stolen.

Meanwhile, an Indian constable, (No. 324), named Lali Singh, whilst returning home from duty, caught and arrested one of the fugitives. The man drew a revolver, shot the constable in the left side of the body, below the heart, and succeeded in escaping.

The Indian policeman, who is married and resides at Mong Kok, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital where he is reported to be on the point of death.

## SOCIETE DU GRAND HOTEL DE PEKING.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Societe du Grand Hotel de Peking held recently, it was decided to entirely remodel the Hotel and to erect some large new buildings alongside its present premises, facing the Glacis.

When these alterations will have been completed, the Company will be able to open to the public a most up-to-date Hotel, which will comply with every demand for comfort and convenience of the constant flow of visitors to the Capital.

The plans of the new premises will soon be completed, and the work will be begun in the course of this year.

It was further decided at the meeting to increase the Company's share capital to \$400,000 by the issue of \$100,000 of new shares and to authorize the issue of a series of 7 per cent. Gold debentures amounting to \$1,000,000, all of which have been taken up by a group of old shareholders.

## THE LAW COURTS.

## A TRANSACTION IN ANTIMONY ORE.

In the Supreme Court this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, J. J. Lysaught, of 2, Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, sued Lai Kun, of 20, Water Street, for \$1,000 money lent and costs of the action.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Heywood for the defendant.

Before opening the case Mr. Gardiner asked his Lordship for permission to amend the claim.

His Lordship asked Mr. Heywood if he had any objection.

Mr. Heywood replied: "I have no objection my Lord provided I am paid the costs of the amendment."

His Lordship said that there would be no costs for an amendment, but he would hear the evidence first and then, if necessary, adjourn the case for the purpose of amendment of the claim and allow defendant costs of the adjournment.

Mr. Gardiner, opening the case, said that in the latter part of last March defendant brought some samples of antimony ore to a Mr. C. F. Starkey, who is plaintiff in another action connected with this case, stating that he could procure this ore at \$7 or \$8 per picul. The plaintiff said, "All right, I have a friend who will advance you the money and you can purchase the ore."

On the 10th March defendant said Mr. Lysaught at his house. Mr. Lysaught said if defendant would go to the King Edward Hotel on the 18th March he would advance \$1,000 to purchase as much ore as possible for that amount. Defendant went to the hotel and obtained the money, giving a receipt for it. Afterwards, defendant went to Canton to procure the ore, but returned later saying that he had bought \$1,000 worth, but it was not sufficient to fill a junk.

Defendant suggested that in order to save wastage in freight more ore should be bought to fill the junk. Another \$1,000 was advanced on the 28th March by Mr. Lysaught. The ore was to be brought from Suikwan to Canton where it was to be stored. The defendant went away again and subsequently returned to Hongkong and gave plaintiff an address in Canton where he (plaintiff) could get delivery of the ore. Plaintiff went to Canton and applied at the address for the ore, but found none there, excepting a small quantity in somebody else's name. Defendant again returned to Hongkong and gave plaintiff a letter authorising delivery of the ore, but no ore could be found.

After this the plaintiff asked for his money or the ore, and the defendant said he had sold the ore at much less than he gave for it and offered to pay back the money, but did not do so.

Mr. Lysaught then went into the witness box and gave evidence as to lending the money and his inability to obtain delivery of the ore. The case was adjourned.

## BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

## CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

At the Manchester Labour Conference on January 25th Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., moved, on behalf of the Labour executive, a resolution demanding the conscription of accumulated wealth, protesting against food taxes as unjust and suggesting a graded taxation on the unearned incomes up to 15s. in the £, as well as the revision of land taxation and the nationalisation of banks. He said the war will leave us in debt 4,000 millions, which means £200,000,000 annually.

The resolution was carried.

A resolution demanding adult suffrage and also the safeguarding of the position of women after the war was adopted.

Strong efforts were made by the Independent Labour Party to secure the calling of an International Socialist Congress simultaneously with a Peace Congress, demanding that the Socialist Trade Union Congress should be confined to the Allied Powers. Other members pointed out the impossibility of Belgian, Serbian, and French meeting with German Socialists. The conference would be the most dreadful bear garden the world had ever seen.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked if the conference was willing to trust the diplomatists to settle the peace.

Mr. Thorne's amendment was carried by 1,000,000 votes to 400,000.

A resolution in favour of immediate peace was rejected by 1,000,000 votes to 500,000.

A resolution was carried, protesting against the inadequacy of the war pensions and demanding a more liberal scale. Delegates cited many cases of hardship.

The French Socialist, Dubouche, declared that the nations wanted a real durable peace, leaving nothing to cause future hatred.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## CHARGE AGAINST A SHIP'S OFFICER.

The remanded case in which William James Cooper, Second Officer of the s.s. Phenix, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 20th of February in Nathan Road, Yaumati, was concluded this morning before Mr. C. D. Melbourne.

Several constables were called to give evidence as to whether or not the defendant was intoxicated at the time of his arrest and when cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, solicitor for the defence, Sergeant Tulloch, who was prosecuting, denied using more force than absolutely necessary to arrest the defendant.

The defendant then entered the witness box and deposed that on February 20th, at about 4 p.m., he came ashore and went to the Engineers Institute where he had three or four drinks and played a game of billiards. He then engaged a rickshaw to take him home and arriving at his residence paid the rickshaw coolie ten cents, his legal fare. The coolie, however, was not satisfied with the amount received and began to curse and swear in Chinese. The defendant took the cushion from the rickshaw and told the coolie to fetch a policeman. He then entered his house and taking off his outer garments lay down on his bed. A few minutes later his amah came to him and announced the arrival of a constable. He arose and went to the door with the cushion in his hand. At the door he was met by Sergeant Tulloch whom he informed that he had sent for a policeman in order to complain against the rickshaw coolie. The Sergeant seized the defendant by the neck and threw him from the steps into the gutter. He was then severely knocked about and, although dressed only in a pair of trousers and a singlet dragged to the Police Station. Arriving at the Station the defendant, not knowing that he should stand in the centre of the charge room, walked up to the desk rail. The Sergeant then struck him on the side of the head knocking him into a corner. The defendant asked that his wife be notified of his arrest but his request was ignored. His wife, however, had returned home and been informed of what had occurred by the amah. She hurried to the Police Station to verify the servant's story and then got Mr. Hill of the C.P.R. to bail the defendant out.

After hearing further evidence, however, His Worship imposed a fine of five dollars and ordered that the defendant's bail of \$25 be refunded.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese woman, charged with having in her possession five taels of prepared opium other than Government opium, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

A female searcher discovered the opium concealed on the defendant's person at the Kowloon Railway Station. Evidence was heard and the case remanded until to-morrow.

## STREET GAMBLING.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Inspector Taylor (R) charged a licensed hawk with street gambling in Queen's Road West.

It appeared that the defendant was operating a "chance board," and soliciting school children as players.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 and ordered that \$1.50, found in defendant's possession, be confiscated.

## THE BANDMAN COMPANY AND MAN POWER.

## AN ACTOR'S DEATH.

An Ipoh telegram to Kuala Lumpur on February 16th stated:—

A body of a European found on the railway line at Johore Bahru last night is presumably that of Mr. J. Harper, a member of the Bandman Opera Company, who was found to be missing from the train at daylight.

It appears that Mr. Harper, who was exempted from military service on account of wounds received in the Boer War, was mentally affected by recent criticisms in Singapore regarding the Bandman Company and man power.

## A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal troubles. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## TIGRIS LOOP FIGHT.

## DESCRIPTION BY "EYE-WITNESS."

The following telegrams from "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia tell the story of the fighting in the Tigris Loop:—

Es-Sinn, January 10.

Yesterday was the second day of the fighting for Mohomed Abdul Hassan loop. We have almost carried the position of the enemy, who have been driven slowly back on the Tigris and held a triangle on the river bank, on a 400 yards base. The Turkish resistance was practically broken up by our attack on the 8th, and we advanced yesterday, clearing the whole position up to this last occupied piece of ground, with very few casualties. Owing to the nature of the ground, it has been necessary somewhat to stick fighting. The Turkish position consists of two lines of trenches, the first connecting the corners of the river loop on a 2,000 yards front; the second, 400 yards behind, lies across the tongue of the loop, on the front of 1,500 yards, and between these two lines the ground is cut up by a network of nullahs, covered with thick brushwood. We cleared these by bombing parties. We found the nullahs along which the Turks made their counter-attacks on the 8th, covered with their dead; and in another section of the trench on the river bank 400 Turkish dead were found, in 300 yards.

## PRISONERS' STORIES.

Prisoners admit they suffered heavily from our bombardment on the previous days. The Turks captured are of fine physique, and say they are fairly well fed, but complain of a coffee famine, there being no coffee even for officers. The rank and file wear a rough uniform, being merely blue woollen cloth in loose woollen clothing like sack. One Anatolian stalwart said his machine gun had been buried by a shell and offered to show us the place if we wished, as it was a pity the gun should be wasted. He hoped we would use it as it was no longer any good to the Turks. They are a wild, tough-looking crowd, and must be of stout heart to have held on so stubbornly, with the swollen river at their back and no bridge. All night our shrapnel played on the point of the stream where their positions would be crossing. Our own casualties are considerably less than the enemy's, in spite of the offensive being on our side.

## CAVALRY WORK.

Our Cavalry yesterday were operating down the Shatt-el-Hai, and early this morning captured 10,000 rounds of small arm ammunition. Going is slow on the banks the stream on account of the numerous affluents, which need bridging. More rain has fallen. The weather is unsettled, and the ground very slippery. The river has risen 12ft. since January 1st. An aeroplane just came in reports our cavalry at Hai Town.

## ENEMY ATTACK.

Es-Sinn, January 16th.

The Cavalry returned from Hai to-day after camping there three days. Hai is a solid compact little town with a river frontage and covered bazars. Supplies were plentiful. Yesterday soon after leaving camp on their return march from Hai, the cavalry were attacked by irregular horse and infantry. As they were clearing camp the usual crowd collected and was standing about in their long cloaks and picking up empty shells and rubbish. These scavengers had concealed arms in their clothes and as soon as the rear guard disappeared behind a long bund a mile outside Hai town they followed up and opened fire on them from this cover. At the same time clouds of horse and foot emerged out of the nullahs and villages on both flanks. The cavalry, continuing the march at a walk, called up a section of a battery and soon cleared the bund, but for the greater part of the day the enemy employed his habitual desert tactics, hanging on our skirts, firing at us at extreme range with little effect and dispersing again as soon as we brought a gun or machine-gun into action. The only incident which distinguished this from a dozen others was an opportunity the enemy gave our cavalry to charge. Three dismounted sowers whose horses had been shot and who had been hidden from the rest of the squadron by broken ground were practically surrounded by the enemy when they were first seen by the Colonel in command of the regiment. The rear guard, this officer shouldered round and charged in. All who stood were run through with the lance to a man. Others coming up behind turned and fled howling. The sowers who made the charge were late of the Punjab, a proverbially steady stock. The Hai town referred to in the above message is on the Shatt-el-Hai about 25 miles in a direct line south of Kut.

## THE LOOP CAPTURED.

Es-Sinn, January 19.

Early this morning we occupied trenches which afforded the Turk his last foothold on the Mahomed Abdul Hassan bank and the right bank of the Tigris, downstream of Kut. They put up a dogged fight in the loop for two days but, having then cornered, we economized casualties instead of rushing the position. We threw forward our trenches gradually. The area held became so confined that our concentrated artillery and trench-mortar fire made it hardly tenable. Nevertheless there were desperate sorties and counter-attacks and our infantry had to clear part of their last trenches with the bayonet before they quitted. Our latest assault, gallantly pushed home, probably determined their retirement. This morning's attack, the last phase in the struggle, was a comparatively bloodless affair. The enemy had abandoned their trenches by a clever ruse. They had kept up the noise of digging throughout the night and had slipped quietly across the Tigris in boats, pontoons and coracles which they had kept concealed under shelters contrived in the bank. As the river is approached, the enemy's boats appear and finally, consequently, the rear-most trenches on the Tigris bank suffered most severely from our shell fire than those farther inland and bear signs of a heavy battering. From first to last the Turks must have suffered very heavy casualties in their grim defence, and a fog-misted counter-attacks. Reinforcements were ferried across at night and the persistence with which they held this bend of the river is evidence of their sense of its tactical importance.

## RACE PONIES SOLD AT THE PUBLIC ROUP.

There was a very large crowd at the sale of the Race ponies yesterday afternoon, but despite that the prices obtained were small, with a few exceptions.

The highest bid was for Herolins which was bought for \$500 by Curran, Sir Paul's trainer. Town Mouse was the next highest at \$380. Below is a list of all the ponies sold:—

- 1.—Antony, \$30, Bought in.
- 2.—Bentock, \$50, Bought in.
- 3.—Alonstone, \$15, Mr. Ng.
- 4.—One grey Polo pony, \$15, Bought in.
- 5.—Flybynight, \$20, Tom Gunn.
- 6.—Ironside, \$110, Mr. Des Vaux.
- 7.—Whiz Bang, \$15, Bought in.
- 8.—Hush Hush, winner of Gynkhana Club Cup and placed twice during the Meeting, \$120, Mr. G. C. Moxon.
- 9.—Chestnut griffin, \$30, Mr. Wo Thin Kan.
- 10.—Grey griffin, \$120, Mr. Bleson.
- 11.—Bright Pearl, \$80, Mr. Wo Shin Kan.
- 12.—King Jack, winner at Gynkhana meetings, \$15, Mr. Ng.
- 13.—Pierless Pearl, \$135, Wo Shin Kan.
- 14.—Patrolini, \$75, Mr. Agassiz.
- 15.—Khakili, \$180, Mr. David.
- 16.—Ardalini, \$120, Mr. H. Seil.
- 17.—Wardolini, \$280, Mr. Congdon.
- 18.—Herolins, \$500, Curran, trainer for Sir Paul.
- 19.—Sungals, \$75, Capt. Cassell.
- 20.—Trojan, winner Garrison Cup and 3rd Tytan Handicap, \$105, Mr. Voss.
- 21.—Soyobers, \$110, Mr. Moxon.
- 22.—Formosa, \$90, Capt. Goldsey.
- 23.—Old King Cole, \$105, Mr. Hough.
- 24.—Titlomoze, 3rd American Cup, \$150, Mr. Johnson.
- 25.—Dormouse, \$80, Mr. Hough.
- 26.—Withdrawn.
- 27.—Tyen Mouse, 3rd Professional Cup, 3rd Lusitane Cup and winner on Off Day, \$380, Mr. Ross.
- 28.—Puck, \$40, Mr. Barton.

## RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism can't be cured without taking Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Chamberlain's Pain Balm reassured thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any other remedy in existence. It is a sure, quick, and safe remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has chosen it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER'S OWN)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ENGLISH TAILORS  
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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
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ESTABLISHED 1890

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well!  
But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

## "MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHAMP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

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## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3.30 p.m.
Banks	682 1/2 sellers
Cantons	370 sales
Unions	800 sellers
China Fires	155 buyers
Hongkong	100 sales
Steamboats	184 sales
Def. Indes	119 sales
China Sugars	118 buyers
Cement	10,000 buyers
Trams	7,500 sellers
Hongkong Hotels	102 sales
Humbreys	84 sales
West Point	69 sales
Langkate	117 buyers
Kung Yik	119 sales
Shanghai Cotton	1151 sales





